

October 27, 1967

94-1-1388-301

REC-28

Mr. Donald M. Bostwick
16 Grand Street
Binghamton, New York 13903

CPC/MC
J. Marick
J. Marick

Dear Mr. Bostwick:

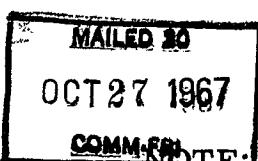
I have received your letter of October 23rd,
with enclosures.

In response to your inquiry, this Bureau is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government and, as such, neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. Therefore, I am sure you will understand why I cannot furnish the information you desire.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

PH



R.P.
NOTE: Bostwick is not identifiable in Bufiles. His enclosures included literature from The Alabama Legislative Commission to Preserve Peace, the New Yorkers for the Constitution, Inc., Women for Constitutional Government, Congressional newsletter from John R. Rarick, and announcements of a speech and book, "Victory Denied," by Major Arch E. Roberts all of which are critical of the United Nations and its influence on the internal affairs of this country. Roberts has been the subject of citizen inquiry since his dismissal from the Army because of an anti-UN speech made before the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1962. He was reinstated to the Army in 1965. Women for Constitutional Government has been investigated by the Bureau and

(NOTE continued next page)

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F B I - JUSTICE

REC'D

Mr. Donald M. Bostwick

NOTE continued: Bufiles contain no record of New Yorkers for the Constitution, Inc. Its President, Charles H. Roe, is not identifiable in Bufiles. The Alabama Legislative Commission to Preserve Peace was organized in 1961 and limited correspondence has been maintained with its Staff Director, Edwin Strickland. John R. Parick is a Democratic Congressman from Louisiana.

OFFICERS

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LELAND R. POST



1ST VICE-PRESIDENT

ROBERT G. FRIEDLANDER

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HISTORIAN

FLOYD W. MOTTRAM
7 GARY STREET
BINGHAMTON, N.Y. 13905

CHAPLAIN

GEORGE L. TAPPAN
71 MILL STREET
BINGHAMTON, N.Y. 13903

BOARD OF MANAGERS

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106 LINCOLN AVENUE
ENDICOTT, N.Y. 13760

GEORGE C. VOGT, M.D.
140 CHAPIN STREET
BINGHAMTON, N.Y. 13905

FLOYD B. SWEET 81 years

LLOYD E. SWEET
207 STATE STREET
BINGHAMTON, N.Y. 13902

PAST PRESIDENTS

1946-1947 LESTER R. MOSHER
1948-1949 GEORGE R. BEERS
1950 HAROLD F. SEXMITH
1951-1952 WALTER V. IRVING
1953 ADELBERT E. GEE
1954 HUGH S. GREGORY, M.D.
*1955-1956 FRED L. BOWDEN
*1957-1958 ROGER C. UNDERHILL
1959-1960 PHILIP C. MYERS
1961-1962 GEORGE L. TAPPAN, DD.
1963-1964 DONALD M. BOSTWICK
1965 NATHAN C. BABBIT

*DECEASED

BINGHAMTON CHAPTER

Empire State Society

Sons of the American Revolution - National

October 23, 1967

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Massachusetts Ave.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

At the suggestion of Compatriot, D. Guilford Dudley, M.D., I am enclosing a few samples of brochures received from Major Arch E. Roberts, AUS (Ret) and New Yorkers for the Constitution, Inc'. I have been receiving this literature in rather large doses for more than a year which would indicate strong financial support.

As I understand it the S.A.R., has taken a stand against the United Nations and I personally find myself in favor of 'States Rights'. However I fail to completely understand the goal of 'New Yorkers for the Constitution' since it appears their program might be one to 'divide'. Is it possible there is some hidden subversive action in this organization?

I would hate to urge my Compatriots to follow this crusade if its objective is not strictly patriotic. I would greatly appreciate any light you might be able to throw on the subject.

~~A Letter from Congress~~ —————— Sincerely

94-1-1288-307

Donald M. Bostwick

Donald M. Bostwick

REC-28 OCT 31 1967

16 Grand Street
Binghamton, N.Y. 13903

DONALD M. BOSTWICK
16 Grand Street
Binghamton, N.Y. 13903

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CORRESPONDENCE

REC'D-CORR. 4 HOURS
FBI

OCT 25 '67

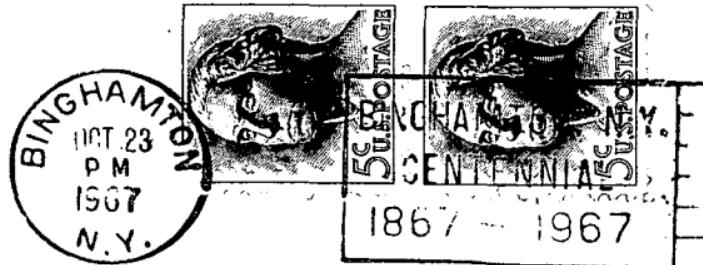
OCT 25 - 9:52 AM '67



BINGHAMTON CHAPTER
Sons of the American Revolution
Binghamton, New York



J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Massachusetts Ave
Washington
D. C.



94-1-1288-309

The Corpus Christi Times

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1967

SECTION B



COL. ARCH E. ROBERTS

★ ★ ★

Author Prepares To Attack U.N. Treaty In Talk

Arch E. Roberts, a retired Army lieutenant colonel and author of the book "Victory Denied," will be here at 8 p.m. today at Lubbock Christian College to outline his plan which he claims will expose the United Nations treaty "as an illegal act of the U.S. Senate."

Roberts, who is sponsored in Lubbock by the local chapter of The Texas Committee for the Constitution, Inc., said the people have been victims of international legislation imposed on them by the United Nations.

"Due to this legislation the American people have lost control of their Congress," he said. Roberts cited the consular treaty recently passed by the legislature as an example.

Believes People Opposed

"People in the United States were opposed to the treaty, but it still passed through the legislature," he added.

Roberts cited Articles five and six of the U.S. Constitution and the Tenth Amendment as the basis for the unconstitutional nature of the U.N. Treaty.

"The U.S. Senate has a right to make treaties only with countries, not with organizations such as the U.N.," Roberts asserted.

Roberts said that the United States is in Vietnam because of the U.N. through the South East Treaty Organization (SEATO), and that SEATO is a "front" organization for the U.N.

"The point I'm making is that we're not fighting Communism in Vietnam, we're there because of SEATO," he said.

"I believe it is a criminal act to kill one American in a war in which he was not invited."

HOUSTON TRIBUNE, August 10, 1967, Section 2, Page 7

UN 'Madmen' Seen Trying To Take Over U.S.

"Our government has fallen into the hands of political madmen," charged Major Arch E. Roberts here Monday morning, summing up reasons for the nation-wide campaign he heads, calling for investigation of United Nations Treaty agreements.

your area people to this one-world government aim of the UN and I am encouraged that there is a common meeting ground here, that we can expect good response in our program."

Roberts was referring to the nation-wide campaign to enlist American citizens—"The people are our final reserve of hope"—in an all-out fight to defend the Constitution of the United States.

"We propose to expose the United Nations charter as the primary instrument of takeover in our country," the major stated. "In order to do this, we must challenge with a legal arm and create a demand by the people."

The major explained that 22

school systems—the school books that propagate one-world government—investigate teachers who are teaching its tenets. "The people of Texas should declare that no citizen of Texas be drafted to serve in the one-world army of the UN," Roberts added.

Author of "Victory Denied" which explains "why your son faces death in No-Win Wars," Major Roberts said he was hoping to see legislation in Texas, across the nation, which will make it a felony for any law or organization to impose on a state's citizenship "any recognition of the United Nations charter."

Korea was the first UN war,

charged the major. "and Vietnam will be the second."

Could Win In 36 Hours, Major Says

American military forces in Vietnam could end that war in 36 hours without the use of nuclear weapons, a retired Army major stated here this week.

He also charged that the Ford Foundation had given \$175,000 to CORE, a civil rights organization, to instigate the riots in Cleveland.

Major Arch E. Roberts, in Houston to speak to the Texas Committee for the Constitution, Inc., stated in an interview that if the US would divest itself of the SEATO treaty and act in its own interest it could win the Vietnam war in short order.

"Under Article I of the SEATO pact, our troops are now in Vietnam due to United Nations goals," Roberts said. "It would appear that Ameri-

cans that we shouldn't have our own national goals."

Springboard for Riots

Touching briefly on the peace demonstrations being conducted throughout the nation opposing the Vietnam war, Roberts said that "Peace demonstrators are being aided in instigating these situations. The peace movement has nothing to do with peace."

"The peace demonstrations are a springboard for riots and civil disorders, and orga-

nizations like SNCC and CORE only intend to mount terror in the streets of America," Roberts stated.

He said that he felt that the peace movement was gaining momentum because of Americans' repugnance toward violence and a desire for peace and security.

"Other peoples have found that waiting too long to act binds them to a dictatorial central government," Roberts said.

"Obviously, peace demonstrators who back violence are not interested in peace," he stated, "and those who would support the Viet Cong and burn the flag of the U.S. do not appear to me to be loyal citizens."

He said that he had information that the demonstrations and riots were financed by agencies which intended to destroy the U.S. and promote "one-worldism."

"What Americans must do," he said, "is not to fight against a coming revolution, but to expose and destroy a revolution which has already occurred."

Outlaw U.N. Charter In Texas, Says Roberts

By FRED WORTHAM, JR.

City Editor

LUBBOCK — Lt. Col. Arch E. Roberts, U. S. Army retired, a soldier, author and outspoken proponent of Americanism program, Monday night launched a statewide campaign under the banner of the Texas Committee for the Constitution, Inc., a non-profit duly chartered citizen action organization, which will, if successful outlaw the United Nations Charter in Texas.

Col. Roberts told an audience of 700 in Lubbock Texas College that "this program is practical, legal, workable and is proving to be successful."

"Such a program," he said, "is in operation at least in the formative stages in HOUSTON TRIBUNE, August 10, 1967

United Nation and its charter have been ignored by the Congress of the United States.

"The Congress of the U. S. has delegated more power over our people and our military establishment to the United Nations.

"We the undersigned citizens, do hereby petition the governor and the legislators of the state of Texas to hear the petitioner and to consider the evidence of Arch E. Roberts, Colonel US Retired, and other material related to the issue of the U. N. Treaty agreements which may be submitted to you and the Texas Legislature pursuant to the petition of Col. Roberts."

Roberts' contention is that "We must follow and obey the organization because has ignored the litigation and ratified charter."

He said that since conflict all direct Pentagon to U. S. commanders a request the U. N. Security Council whose military rolled conclusively

aid that in almost United States in the United Nations was by a communist or by a capitalist.

WHEREAS, Texas citizens, acting through their State Legislature, are morally and legally obligated to whatever may be necessary to insure that all provisions of the Constitution of the United States are respected and enforced; be it therefore

WHEREAS, the actions of Federal Agents exhibit a contempt for the limited delegated powers enumerated in the United States Constitution, which is very explicit about the authority for making war and keeping peace;

WHEREAS, Texas citizens, acting through their State Legislature, are morally and legally obligated to whatever may be necessary to insure that all provisions of the Constitution of the United States are respected and enforced; be it therefore

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"Major Roberts has produced a first-class book...to curb the corrosive anti-American influence of the 'liberal establishment.'"
MAJOR GENERAL CHARLES A. WILLOUGHBY
US Army, Ret. General MacArthur's Chief of Intelligence

75¢

VICTORY DENIED

...WHY YOUR SON FACES DEATH IN "NO-WIN WARS"

BY
MAJOR ARCH E. ROBERTS
AUS (Ret.)

WHY
IS VICTORY DENIED IN VIET NAM?

WHO
DENIED US VICTORY IN KOREA?

WHERE
WILL OUR SONS NEXT FACE DEATH IN A NO-WIN WAR?

"Under this new conception, we are required in the midst of deadly war to soften our blows and send men into battle with neither promise nor hope of victory." **GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR**

VICTORY DENIED
PRESENTS THE LEGAL ACTION WHICH MUST BE TAKEN TO RESTORE TO OUR VALIANT SONS THE PROMISE OF VICTORY.

"...reveals much about the celebrated 'muzzling' of the military." Willard Edwards, BOOKS TODAY

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EDITOR'S CORNER

A PANORAMA TO PONDER

THIS MONTH we give you a panorama to ponder. I have no major great problems worth writing about. We have

great cities, nothing in Vietnam. The will hold its national in Boston after these are closed. The delegates will be put as the of the country with ex-

lines and a teen boy co- ba to as evi sister name

Th aims thin be yo the ex- pi achi less a

The say a cer and tie

st that but inu than ha vention program leadershi ership,

These cise of it is action- restraint and re- We would hope (though we exercise no influence over them), that the Legion delegates would pick up this theme and spell it out even more strongly than last year. First spell out who leadership is, besides the President, the Congress, the governors, etc.

Leadership is anyone who puts himself and his ideas forward to the public. Leadership is inherent—for better or worse—in all who have public voice. The clergy is leadership. The press is leadership. Advertising is leadership. Educators are leadership. Unions are leadership. Corpora-

tions and management are leadership. Always for better or worse.

American Negroes have suffered worse than anyone else in this summer's violence. What did leadership do for them?

TV has leadership. How well does it exercise it when it gives a Steeleye Carmichael or a Rap Brown prominent platforms on the people's airwaves?

This question is not as easy to answer as you may think. There are many sides to it. Had we not seen them on TV, many of us would not know what they have been up to.

But we are of the personal opinion that TV has not exercised leadership in weighing just how much of the sedition of the lawless it should lend a hand to. It has displayed them, and thereby giving them credibility in the public eye. With

DEAR COMPATRIOT,

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR IMPORTANT SUPPORT IN THIS FIGHT TO HALT THE EXPLOITATION OF AMERICA'S SOLDIER SONS IN UNITED NATIONS MILITARY ADVENTURES.

Arch E. Roberts
ARCH E. ROBERTS Lt Col, AUS, ret
P.O. Box 986, Ft. Collins, Colorado 80521

by of
act and hold
the created, the de-
pendency easily removed. If there
is a solution, leadership of a high order is
needed, including the courage to say the
unsayable.

Lords knows, we lack the gift to say the words that would inspire decent leadership to step forward and assert itself as the commanding voice in this country. We can only pray that our delegates will be inspired. We are certain that they will tackle the subject. If they fall short of a miracle, God bless them for their best effort. Nobody else has pulled off the miracle.

No longer should any American doubt that the goal of the "One-World" group is to place the military control and command of our American boys under the United Nations bureaucracy.

On Wednesday, February 8, such a resolution (HCR 130 or 131) was introduced on the floor of Congress by Congressmen Schweikert and Moorehead, both of Pennsylvania.

While it purports to give Congressional reaffirmation of support for United Nations peace-keeping and peace-making, it expressly calls for an immediate objective of the United States Government to:

1. Encourage specialized training of units.
2. Make available transport, communications, logistical personnel, and facilities.
3. Advocate or support financing, training, and equipping.
4. ". . . The United States government encourage and support the creation, at such time as conditions warrant, of a permanent, individually recruited force under United Nations' command for impartial peace-keeping duties."

Unconscienable as it may seem, these two Congressmen have been joined by forty-eight other Members in introducing a similar bill. Their names and districts are:

Adams	Seattle, Washington
Ashley	Waterville, Ohio
Barrett	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Bingham	New York City
Brademas	South Bend, Indiana
Burton	Ogden, Utah
Button	Albany, New York
Cahill	Collingswood, New Jersey
Cohelan	Berkeley, California
Conte	Pittsfield, Massachusetts
Corman	Van Nuys, California
Daddario	Hartford, Connecticut
Dent	Jeanette, Pennsylvania
Dingell	Detroit, Michigan
Edwards, Don	San Jose, California
Eilberg	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

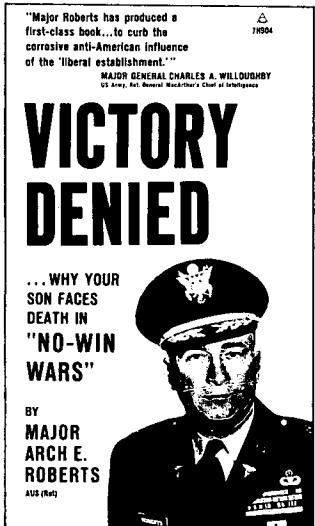
Fraser	Minneapolis, Minnesota
Gilbert	New York City
Green	Portland, Oregon
Gude	Bethesda, Maryland
Halpern	Forest Hills, New York
Hansen	Pocatello, Idaho
Harvey	Saginaw, Michigan
Hechler	Huntington, West Virginia
Helstoski	East Rutherford, New York
Horton	Rochester, New York
Kupferman	New York City
Leggett	Vallejo, California
Mathias, Charles	Frederick, Maryland
Matsunaga	Honolulu, Hawaii
Mink	Waialae, Hawaii
Norse	Lowell, Massachusetts
Moss	Sacramento, California
Multer	Brooklyn, New York
Pepper	Miami, Florida
Quie	Dennison, Minnesota
Reid	Purchase, New York
Rhodes, George	Reading, Pennsylvania
Rodino	Newark, New Jersey
Rooney, Fred	Bethlehem, Pennsylvania
Rosenthal	Elmhurst, L.I., New York
Roybal	Los Angeles, California
Ryan	New York City
St. Onge	Putnam, Connecticut
Scheuer	New York City
Smith, Henry	N. Tonawanda, New York
Tenzer	Lawrence, New York
Wolff	Great Neck, New York

Mom and Dad, if you don't want your boy fighting under a one-world, foreign, anti-American flag, act now before it is too late. Let us not confuse peace with stupidity. Use your influence now. Express your feelings to your Congressman and Senators.

John R. Rarick, M.C.

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TUESDAY EVG., OCT. 24, 8:30—HOTEL NEW YORK-ER, 8th Ave. & 34th St., NEW YORK CITY.

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WEDNESDAY EVG., OCT. 25, 8:15—HICKSVILLE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL, Jerusalem Ave., HICKSVILLE.

THURSDAY EVG., OCT. 26, 8:15—MIDTOWN PLAZA AUDITORIUM, SYRACUSE.

FRIDAY EVG., OCT. 27, 8:15—SCHINE TEN EYCK HOTEL, ALBANY.

SUNDAY EVG., OCT. 29, 8:15—SHERATON ROOM, SHERATON MOTOR INN, BINGHAMPTON.

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COLONEL CHARLES H. ROE, President
COLONEL PHILIP NERZIG, Vice President
and Treasurer
MRS. VINCENT SAVINO, Secretary

18 September 1967

Dear Fellow-American,

Our campaign in New York State is aimed at action by the Legislature to investigate our charges of unconstitutional action by federal agents when they seek to subject citizens of this State, without our consent or that of our Legislature, to subversive control by the United Nations. Every state senator and assemblyman must hear from us and we count on you to do your part.

Enclosed is a list of all New York State senators and assemblymen, with their home addresses. You are asked to write to your senator and assemblyman now and then again about a month later.

Say to them that you think the Legislature should look into the question of the United Nations, how we got into the wars in Korea and Vietnam and how it seems our federal agents are now trying to get us into a war in Africa. Tell them you are against it. Say you like what Major Arch E. Roberts says on this subject and ask them to do whatever they can to have the Legislature invite Major Roberts to address them in joint session as a representative of you and other citizens of New York State. If you happen to know your senator or assemblyman personally, or if he lives within reach by phone, or within driving distance, it would be helpful if you could talk with him and tell him of your interest in this matter.

Be prepared for your legislators to say, as some of them have said to us, that the United Nations is a federal matter and of no concern to New York State. That is not so and that is exactly what Major Roberts stresses in his book and in his talks. The United States Senate, the President and the Supreme Court are all federal agents, acting under authority given them by New York State and other sovereign states when they agreed to the United States Constitution. In ratifying the U. N. Charter they have acted away beyond and outside the authority given them as our servants and it is up to us, the sovereign states through our legislatures, to declare their action in this matter completely null and void — ultra vires, as the lawyers say. Don't let them tell you it is a matter for Washington. We want action at Albany and the best procedure is for them to let us send our representative, Major Arch E. Roberts, up there to explain it to them.

Please write, or call, your senator and assemblyman as soon as you can. And many thanks for cooperating with thousands of other citizens of the Empire State now engaged in this fight.

Sincerely,



Charles H. Roe
President

The Woman Constitutionalist

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF

WOMEN FOR CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT

Major Arch Roberts Replies To Those Seeking Different Approach

Major Arch Roberts, replying to efforts of groups taking a different stance to his in trying to secure state action on UN recently wrote:

Dear _____:

Your letter of recent date reveals a basic and fatal error in law which will cancel and bring to naught the best intentions of you and your compatriots.

Your plan for "revoking" U.N. membership is predicated upon the legal fraud promoted by the late Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. On 12 April, 1952, Secretary Dulles told members of the American Bar Association:

"Treaties can take powers away from the Congress and give them to the President, they can take powers from the state and give them to the Federal Government or to some international body, and they can cut across the rights given the people by the Constitutional Bill of Rights."

This one-world government propaganda is, of course, a gross impertinence and is in contravention to the clear restrictions of the United States Constitution.

The Congress cannot, by act of treaty or any other act, authorize what the Constitution forbids. No federal agency has the power to modify the Constitutional Compact. Article V of the Constitution specifically states that only by Constitutional Convention, or when amendments are proposed by both Houses of Congress and "ratified by three-fourths of the several States" will the United States Constitution be amended.

In 1957, in the case of Reid V. Covert, the United States Supreme Court reiterated the limited authority granted to the

three branches of Federal Government by the terms of the Constitution:

"It would be manifestly contrary to the objectives of those who created the Constitution as well as those who were responsible for the Bill of Rights — let alone alien to our entire Constitutional history and tradition — to construe Article VI as permitting the United States to exercise power under an international agreement without observing constitutional prohibitions." (VICTORY DENIED, pp 243)

Attempts by federal agencies to exceed the limited powers of the Constitution are void and, in law, are no acts at all.

The act of the United States Senate in alleging to bind the states to the so-called United Nations Treaty is an "ultra vires" act.

However, when the state fails to repudiate the unauthorized act of its agents, a presumption arises that the state has approved. The vitality that is thus given to the purported act of the agent arises from the power of the state in question.

"The reason that the people of each State have been burdened with the acts of federal agents in their surrender of the powers of government to the United Nations is because that State has not repudiated the attempts of its agents to act beyond their authority. These acts had the effect of 'law', not by reason of any nonexistent authority of the Federal agents, but because of the authority that State gave to these acts by failing to challenge the attempts of its Federal agents to exceed their authority." (VICTORY DENIED, pp 249)

Our national campaign to inspire investigation of UN Treaty agreements, therefore, does not seek "revocation" of a treaty which does not exist in law. We have as our objective the passage of state statutes which will provide for the enforcement of the Constitution of the United States with regard to the so-called United Nations Organization.

"In providing criminal penalties for attempts to enforce acts that have no authority under the U. S. Constitution, the State Legislature is not asked to declare 'unconstitutional' a treaty that is made with regard to the United Nations. The State Legislature is requested to first inquire into the question of whether there was authority to enter into such a treaty. Upon finding that there was not, the State Legislature is asked to provide criminal sanctions for attempts to effectuate that which was never in legal existence." (VICTORY DENIED, pp 254)

Such a state law will provide a weapon with which the legislature of the State can "undo" all one-world government legislation foisted upon it by UN agencies, including "laws," social structures, one-world transmission belts in the State school systems, etc., etc. Not the least of these corrective measures will be a declaration by the State that no citizen of that State shall be drafted to serve in a United Nations "peace force."

I welcome your participation and support in our aggressive and successful campaign.

Warm personal regards.

Arch E. Roberts,
Lt. Col., AUS, ret

91-1-1288-309

See back page Center!

UNITED NATIONS: THREAT TO SOVEREIGNTY?

A STUDY and COMMENTARY
Submitted to the Alabama Legislature August, 1967
by THE ALABAMA LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION TO PRESERVE THE PEACE



COMMISSION MEMBERS

Senator John H. Hawkins, Jr., Chairman; Representative Ira D. Pruitt, Vice-Chairman; Senator James S. Clark; Representative W. M. (Monty) Collins; Representative Robert C. (Bob) Gafford; Edwin Strickland, Staff Director.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

Article IV, Section 1—

Full faith and credit shall be given to each State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved and the effect thereof.

Article IV, Section 4—

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

94-1-1288-309



Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 90th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

H11840

September 13, 1967

Entered in the Congressional Record (pp H11840-H11845) 13 September, 1967 by The Honorable John R. Rarick, Member of Congress, Sixth District, Louisiana.

THE UNITED NATIONS: THREAT TO SOVEREIGNTY?

(Mr. RARICK (at the request of Mr. MONTGOMERY) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the Alabama Legislative Commission To Preserve the Peace has recently compiled a study and commentary on the possible threat posed by the United Nations Organization.

An informed people are the greatest bulwark against tyranny and oppression.

military victory, but forced to settle on a communist compromise.

As will be developed in this study. The United States has allowed many of its internal policies, including its racial problems to be dictated by the United Nations Charter.

The threat to the sovereignty of our nation and to the several states of which it is comprised is becoming widely known. And with this knowledge, freedom loving Americans are mounting a determined counter attack upon the source of this threat—The United Nations.

In the interest of brevity in this study, we have refrained from lengthy documentation on many points raised. Source material is available in the office of this Commission.

posals were made. The membership and makeup of these two conferences indicated that they were being given considerable weight in official U.S. circles.

It was these blatant movements to end national sovereignty that caused Senator John Bricker to propose his "Bricker Amendment," which would have written into the U.S. Constitution the safeguards against our making of treaties which would bring about world government through treaty law.

The Bricker Amendment, after a long battle, fell just one vote short of receiving the necessary two-thirds majority in the Senate.

Frank Holman, former president of the American Bar Association, wrote of the Bricker Amendment:

"The Amendment is designed to write clearly into the Constitution the simple proposition that treaties and executive agreements shall not make domestic law for the people of this country except by congressional legislation within the constitutional power of the Congress. Then no State Department, now or in the future, would be able, by an international agreement, to authorize or permit the representatives of other nations to have a voice in our domestic affairs and initiate changes in our basic rights as protected by our own Constitution and Bill of Rights."

Holman warned of the dangers inherent in the defeat of the Bricker Amendment in the following terms:

"We must never forget that the issue involved in the Bricker Amendment is the greatest issue which faces America today . . . The Bricker Amendment is a Bill of Rights against uncontrolled 'treaty power.' The issue is the basic issue of whether we and our children are to have a government of men or a government of adequate constitutional safeguards . . ."

Of course the Bricker Amendment was fought by all the "one-world" organizations and the "internationalists" in and out of government. Among those high in our federal government who led the fight were U.S. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, Sen. Ralph Flanders (R. Vt.), Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D. Minn.), John J. McCloy, former assistant Secretary of War and former High Commissioner to Germany; Paul G. Hoffman, of the State Department, Thomas K. Finletter, and many others.

Prior to the introduction of the Bricker Amendment, a joint resolution was introduced in the House of Representatives, and passed, having the following wording:

"Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate Concurring) that it is the sense of the Congress that it should be a fundamental objective of the foreign policy of

the United States to support and strengthen the United Nations and to seek its development into a world federation, open to all nations, with defined and limited powers adequate to preserve peace and prevent aggression through the enactment, interpretation and enforcement of world law." (italics added.) (CONG. RECORD June 7, 1949. n.

PERTINENT EXTRACTS from my address before a joint session of the Alabama Legislature, 31 March, 1965, (the talk which prompted this study), will be found in my book VICTORY DENIED.

Alabama, the first of several States in which we have initiated legislative action programs to defend the Constitution of the United States, is the first to complete an official investigation of the United National Organization's origins and purpose.

The ultimate objective of each of these State campaigns is to promote the passage of a State statute which will enforce the provisions of the Constitution of the United States and preserve the rights of individual liberty and property guaranteed by this constitutional compact. (See Exhibit G, VICTORY DENIED.) (Organization Plan on request.)

In addition to the source material available in the files of the Alabama Legislative Commission to Preserve the Peace (part of which I provided), and the information in VICTORY DENIED, I can offer state investigating committees and interested organizations further documentation concerning the men and the system which seeks to destroy constitutional government and the rights of person, liberty, and property in these United States.

Inquiries, participation, and financial support for this vital, aggressive, and successful campaign respectfully invited

Arch E. Roberts, Lt. Col., AUS, (ret)
P.O. Box 986, Fort Collins, Colorado 80521

"This work was, naturally, well known to the State Department. When it set up a small committee with Sumner Welles, the Under-Secretary of State, as chairman to draft a post-war policy, both Clark Elchelberger, of the League of Nations Association, and I were invited to serve on it."

The result of this committee's work, with few revisions, became the Charter of the United Nations, Shotwell said.

But to show how closely it was coordinated with communist world leaders, we again quote:

"The work of the planning committee of the State Department was kept secret until finally, at a conference of foreign ministers in Moscow in November, 1943, Secretary Hull secured the consent of Stalin to establish a general organization . . . for the maintenance of international peace and security."

This agreement with Stalin resulted in the San Francisco meeting in April, 1945, to draft the UN Charter. That, supposedly, was the beginning of the United Nations. But in a State Department publication, No. 3850, released February, 1950, we find the following references to the United Nations, which supposedly was yet to be born. The report was from the first meeting of an Advisory Committee on Post-War Foreign Policy held February 12, 1942, in the office of Sumner Welles.

"Thought was given to the possibility of informing the public immediately of the establishment and work of the committee. It was felt that the circumstances at the moment, when the United States was being driven back in the Pacific and the United Nations cause was suffering on every front, rendered secrecy imperative until a favorable

With this agreement in effect, and with the precedent set in an unbroken line, Russia would, in effect, have complete control over any military planning and military operation of forces put under UN Command.

Article 25, of the UN Charter carries the authority to force members to obey decisions of the Security Council. It reads:

"The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter."

Article 26 reads:

"In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources, the Security Council shall be responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred



Col. Roberts

will find the Alabama study both alarming and informative.

Mr. Speaker, I insert the complete text of the study and commentary in the body of the RECORD:

FOREWORD

The Legislature of Alabama, in its 1966 Regular Session, directed that a study be made by the Alabama Legislative Commission to Preserve the Peace into the possible threat posed by the United Nations, its charter and its operation, against the sovereignty of the State of Alabama and of the United States.

Pursuant to this directive, we have utilized all sources and research material available to us in assessment of this threat.

When the United Nations was organized in San Francisco in 1945, following the close of World War II, the American people, tired of conflict, accepted its promise as an instrument of peace. Few people realized at that time that much of the pre-planning for this meeting was done in Moscow, Russia, or that an American traitor, Alger Hiss, was the chief American architect of this proposed super government.

During the years more and more American citizens, including military leaders, members of congress and persons charged with the security of this nation, have become acutely aware of the threat of the United Nations to the sovereignty and security of this country. J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has warned repeatedly that we are embracing upon our shores a wellspring of espionage. Repeatedly our government has unearthed spy and espionage rings operating out of the United Nations headquarters in New York. Yet, since these delegates from communist countries enjoy full diplomatic immunity, we can do little except to declare persona non grata those who are apprehended, and to allow them to be replaced by equally well trained communist agents.

Taxpayers of the United States have been placed in the frustrating position of bearing approximately one half the expenses of the U.N. and its various interlocking agencies, while communist countries press for more and more control over American freedoms through exercise of the various charter provisions which supersede our own laws and even constitutional provisions.

We began with the deck stacked against us. As a "have" nation, we stood to lose more, materially, than other U.N. members. As a nation with a proud heritage of freedom, we stood to lose these freedoms while the people of slave nations could not lose what they did not possess.

Today we see most of the members of the U.N. arrayed against the free nations of South Africa and Rhodesia. The United Nations, a "peace" organization, has even planned the invasion of The Republic of South Africa, using American military power and troops. This plan was set forth in detail in what has become known as the "Rand Report" paid for by the Carnegie Foundation.

The influx of "emerging nations" into U.N. membership in recent years has weighted the voting power heavily in favor of communist bloc nations. These unstable nations of Africa look with envy and greed at South Africa and Rhodesia, among the few stable, self-sustaining nations left in that part of the world. The sin of these nations, in the eyes of the U.N., is that they will not submit to takeover by unqualified Negro majorities.

Fresh in the minds of alert Americans is the United Nations fiasco in South Korea, where American troops were under the overall supervision of a Soviet national acting in his United Nations capacity. This was the only war ever fought by American forces in which we were not allowed to bring about

We claim no expertise on the subject or the United Nations, but we have used the studies from many sources. Special thanks should be extended to Major Arch E. Roberts both for his personal help and the valuable background of documentation contained in his authoritative book, *Victory Denied*.—Edwin Strickland, Staff Director, Alabama Legislative Commission To Preserve the Peace.

UNITED NATIONS—ITS ORIGIN

On April 26, 1945, representatives of most of the civilized nations of the world met in San Francisco to create an organization of nations which would become a pattern for world government and—it was hoped by its sincere supporters—insure lasting peace to a world long weary of war. The conference was completed on June 26, 1945, with the adoption of the UN Charter.

Before the San Francisco convention, however, much groundwork had been done by various groups in the United States and elsewhere, designed to make the world organization acceptable to the United States, which had, after World War I, rejected membership in the League of Nations.

For a period of approximately three years before the actual formation of the United Nations, there was conducted in the United States a full-blown, expensive campaign to overcome the natural objections of a free and powerful nation to giving up of its national sovereignty.

In 1941, there was organized a group called the International Free World Association, and this group began publishing a magazine called *Free World*. The secretary of this group was Louis Dolivert, who was later identified in testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee by Louis Bundeze as a member of the Communist Party. (see IPR Hearings, 1951-51, P. 526.) Bundeze was a high Communist Party functionary who defected and gave valuable testimony to the U.S. Government concerning communist spy networks in America.

The fact that the United Nations was envisioned by its planners as a world government, superseding the sovereignty of nations, was not hidden. On Aug. 6, 1946, the Chicago Tribune published an article concerning the one-world plans of the UN, and headed it "Radicals, Rich Unite To Push World State; Fight Defenders of U.S. Sovereignty."

The frankness with which the proponents of one-world government discussed their plans, alarmed many Americans who objected to surrendering our sovereignty, and even the basic right to defend ourselves.

In 1953 the move was made by the UN forces when the World Federal Government Conference met in Copenhagen, and recommended a revision of the UN Charter to provide for the following:

1. That the United Nations be made into a World Federal Government.
2. That there must be universal membership.
3. No right of secession.
4. Complete and simultaneous disarmament, enforced by UN inspection and UN police powers.
5. International courts, world legislature, world executive Council be established.
6. World citizenship through UN Membership, with world law applicable to individuals.

Before the San Francisco Conference, preliminary meetings were held in Moscow, Russia, in October, 1943, to lay groundwork for the United Nations. The Moscow Conference was attended by the top diplomats of the United States, Russia, Great Britain and by the Chinese Ambassador to Russia. This meeting was held under the cold, calculating eye of Joseph Stalin, and received his blessing.

Later, at Dumbarton Oaks, final plans for the United Nations organization were hammered out. The chief planner at this conference, and later a top aide at the United

from the Congressional Record, July 11, 1950, P. A5016:

"Associated in the OWI Division under control and Alan Cranston was an alleged Italian Communist, Carlo Emanuel a Prato, who had been expelled from Switzerland as a Soviet agent, entered the United States on a Czech passport issued to Milan Janota."

An ad in *Free World*, August, 1945, made the following statement:

"This month marks the *Free World's* fourth anniversary. Its first objective—a charter for world organization—is realized. Now we move on toward broader world democracy."

The objectives of the Free World Organization was set out as early as October, 1942, in its publication:

"Then we learned that various organizations were working on state legislatures and on peace movements for world government action under which the entire U.S. Government would be submerged in a super world government.

"Perhaps we should have read the fine print in the first place. We do not intend to continue in the role of sponsors of any movement which undermine U.S. sovereignty. Many other congressmen feel as I do. We will make our position thoroughly clear."

Rep. Kearney had reference to the fact that the world government advocates had gone to the various state legislatures and induced many of them to follow the Congressional resolution, endorsing the UN as a vehicle for world government. A total of 23 states had responded.

Within two years, 18 of the states which had passed the resolution, had rescinded it. By this time we had gone through the Korean War, in which Russia, a member of the United Nations, had directed a war of aggression against South Korea, and against American and United Nations forces defending South Korea. This was a bizarre and sobering experience for many Americans.

They saw the United Nations (largely represented by U.S. forces) engaged in fighting communist aggressors, while the United Nations machinery having direct involvement in the war was under control of a Russian national, and Russia was aiding the communist aggressor forces.

On May 15, 1954, the U.S. Defense Department released an official statement of Russian involvement in Korea. This statement was summarized by U.S. News & World Report (5-28-54) and follows:

"It is the evidence of direct Russian participation in the Korean War . . . it shows, in detail, how Russians planned the Korean attack, built up the forces required, ordered the assault, then directed the communist forces in action . . . you get the evidence, too, of more than 10,000 soldiers and vast stocks of Russian arms used in that "non-Russian" war."

We have examined in some degree how the communist influence exerted by such persons as Hiss, Dolivert and Carlo a Prato, was dominant in the thinking and planning of the United Nations. Other State Department planners with established communist links, such as Phillip Jessup and Dean Achison, were of nearly equal importance. (Phillip Jessup now sits on the UN World Court as the American representative.)

It is important at this point to show that the American people really had no choice in accepting or rejecting our role in the United Nations.

Dr. James T. Shotwell, another left-leader, admitted in his book, *An Autobiography* (Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1961), that it was he who in 1939 set up a group called a Commission to Study the Organization of Peace. He said there were 100 members of the group who met in small committees to study the question.

It is significant that this resolution, which was sponsored by many of the House liberals, called for acceptance of the United Nations as a proper body to make international law, interpret international law, and enforce international law.

By February, 1950, the stampede was on by congressmen who had endorsed the world government resolution, to revoke such endorsement. They had heard from an irate public back home.

Rep. Bernard W. Kearney (R. N.Y.) called a meeting of the sponsors of HCR 64, and made the following statement:

"We signed the resolution believing we were sponsoring a movement to set up a stronger power within the United Nations for world peace.

The United Nations was created with a Security Council consisting of 11 members, which has veto power. The five permanent members are the United States, Russia, France, United Kingdom and China. The membership in the other six places is rotated.

A General Assembly of the UN constitutes the other main organ of the organization itself. It is comprised of all the members of the United Nations in good standing, and has no enforcement powers.

The UN, however, quickly set up many specialized agencies to work under U.N. banners in all member countries and in almost every field of human endeavor. Some of the major subsidiary organizations are:

The World Health Organization; The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; The World Court of Justice; The United Nations International Childrens Emergency Fund; The Economic and Social Council; The Commission on Human Rights; International Labor Organization; Commission on the Status of Women, and many, many others. Subcommittees of these committees are formed in great proliferation. It gives the UN the machinery to interfere or interject its influence into the affairs of any member nation.

One of the most important departments of the United Nations itself is the Department of Political and Security Affairs, a part of the UN Secretariat, and the head of this is appointed by the Secretary-General. In a letter dated June 24, 1966, the United Nations described the duties of this department thusly:

"This Department provides such services as are required by the Security Council and its subsidiary organs, the Political Committee of the general assembly, the Disarmament Commission, and other bodies set up to deal with matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security. This includes issuing documentation required, providing secretariat services during meetings, and drafting the annual report. The Department may also prepare memoranda to assist the Secretary-General or in pursuance of resolutions of the United Nations organs.

The post of the Under-Secretary for political and Security Council Affairs has been held by the following people:

1946-49	Arkady Sobolev (USSR)
1949-53	Constantine Zinchenko (USSR)
1953-54	Ilya Tcherychev (USSR)
1954-57	Dragoslav Protich (Yugoslavia)
1957-60	Anatoly Dobrynin (USSR)
1960-62	George Arkadev (USSR)
1962-63	E. D. Kiselev (USSR)
1963-65	V. P. Suslov (USSR)
1965-67	A. E. Nesterenko (USSR).

Thus, during the Korean War, when the United States was fighting under UN banners in Korea against Russia aggression, the United Nations official in command of military affairs was Constantine Zinchenko, of Russia.

This same department, under Suslov, a Russian, and currently under Nesterenko, a Russian, has been and is in control of present UN plans to overthrow the established government of Rhodesia. This department served

the report revealed, established that an international organization should be set up during the war to be ready when needed to create a world political organization.

The political subcommittee which worked out these details was discussed in the report:

"Its discussions throughout were founded upon belief in unqualified victory by the United Nations. (Italics ours) It predicted, as an absolute prerequisite for world peace, the continuing strength of the United Nations through unbroken cooperation after the war."

The United Nations was created with a Security Council consisting of 11 members, which has veto power. The five permanent members are the United States, Russia, France, United Kingdom and China. The membership in the other six places is rotated.

The next step authorized is the use of military demonstrations, blockade, etc., of the target nation.

Articles 43 through 45 require member nations to furnish military forces to be used against such nation, under UN command.

Article 48 gives the UN the power to select which nations may be ordered to furnish armed might, and how much.

Article 41

The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

Article 42

Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of Members of the United Nations.

Article 43

1. All Members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.

3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and Members or between the Security Council and groups of Members and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional process.

Article 44

When the Security Council has decided to use force it shall, before calling upon a Member not represented on it to provide armed forces in fulfillment of the obligations assumed under Article 43, invite that Member, if the Member so desires, to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of that Member's armed forces.

Article 45

In order to enable the United Nations to take urgent military measures, Members shall hold immediately available national air-force

contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action shall be determined within the limits laid down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in Article 43, by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 46

Plans for the application of armed force shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 47

1. There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.

2. The Military Staff Committee shall consist of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any Member of the United Nations not permanently represented on the Committee shall be invited by the Committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the Committee's responsibilities requires the participation of that Member in its work.

3. The Military Staff Committee shall be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be worked out subsequently.

4. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional subcommittees.

Article 48

1. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the Members of the United Nations or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine.

Article 49

The Members of the United Nations shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.

Article 50

If preventive or enforcement measures against any state are taken by the Security Council, any other state, whether a Member of the United Nations or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures shall have the right to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems.

Article 51

Nothing in the present Chapter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by Members in the exercise of this right of self-defense shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Articles 52 through 54 deals with regional agreements, such as NATO, SEATO and Organization of American States, and places them under UN authority, and makes them available, at UN command, to be used in enforcing UN policy.

tion of peoples, the United Nations shall promote:

(a) higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;

(b) solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural and educational cooperation; and

(c) universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

Article 56

All Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in cooperation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 57

1. The various specialized agencies, established by intergovernmental agreement and having wide international responsibilities, as defined in their basic instruments, in economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related fields, shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of Article 63.

2. Such agencies thus brought into relationship with the United Nations are hereinafter referred to as specialized agencies.

Article 58

The Organization shall make recommendations for the coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies.

Article 59

The Organization shall, where appropriate, initiate negotiations among the states concerned for the creation of any new specialized agencies required for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 60

Responsibility for the discharge of the functions of the Organization set forth in this Chapter shall be vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in the Economic and Social Council, which shall have for this purpose the powers set forth in Chapter X.

Chapter X—The Economics and Social Council

Composition

Article 61

1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of eighteen Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, six members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. At the first election, eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council shall be chosen. The term of office of six members so chosen shall expire at the end of one year, and of six other members at the end of two years in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

4. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.

Functions and powers

Article 62

1. The Economic and Social Council may make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters and may make recommendations with respect to any such matters to the General Assembly, to the Members of the United Nations, and to the specialized agencies concerned.

2. It may make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

this country.

"So that all may know and remember the source of the pressure and the cause, I am asking that the international blueprint, that is, the UN resolution—'International Year For Human Rights', designating the year 1968 as the International Year—be printed en toto in the Record, with this question: Must the Governments of South Rhodesia and South Africa be overthrown before the end of 1968?"

To indicate, further, to what degree the United States has imperiled its own sovereignty and emasculated its own power, we have but to look at the hearings conducted by the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee in March, 1954, on the *Activities of United States Citizens Employed by the United Nations*.

These United States citizens referred to in this report virtually thumbed their noses at their own government, even after the communist party affiliations of many of them were disclosed. The U.S. demanded that they be fired by the United Nations. The Secretary General did fire many of them on the complaint and evidence furnished by the United States, but a judicial body of the U.N. overturned every one of the dismissals that was based upon communist affiliations, and held that the U.S. had no power to inquire into the political beliefs of employees of the United Nations even though they were United States citizens.

The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfillment of its purposes.

Article 103

In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the Members of the United Nations under the present Charter and their obligations under any other international agreement, their obligations under the present Charter shall prevail.

Article 104

The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfillment of its purposes.

Article 105

1. The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfillment of its purposes.

2. Representatives of the Members of the United Nations and officials of the Organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Organization.

3. The General Assembly may make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article or may propose conventions to the Members of the United Nations for this purpose.

Through the medium of the UN Charter and by subsequent ratification by the United States of various declarations and documents of the United Nations, our government is bound under treaty law to its provisions. This includes, incidentally, the declarations on the International Year of Human Rights for 1968, which received an affirmative vote by Ambassador Goldberg.

Under this treaty law, the provisions of the United Nations Charter, and the declarations of its various specialized agencies, have application in all states and territories of the United States. State and federal courts have ruled in many cases that the UN treaty law was superior to the laws of states or of the federal government. A number of such rulings have been made in California.

The United States challenged Russia and France in the UN Security Council, for failing to pay "peace-keeping" assessments in the Congo. All during the 1964-65 session the U.S. stood firm under article 19, against allowing Russia to vote. Then came Ambassador Goldberg and capitulation. After admitting defeat, and wallowing in humility, the United States again gave in to Russia. It is reliably reported out of Washington that the United States is merely waiting for an opportune time to make up the UN deficit by a large "voluntary contribution."

All this degradation of the United States is "official policy" in Washington despite the fact that J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI, and several congressmen, have continued to warn that we harbour in this country a well-spring of subversion in the hundreds of Communists and pro-Communist delegates at the UN.

With unbecoming audacity—and in light of the still unpaid "peace-keeping" bills incurred while trying to overthrow Tshombia, of the Congo (one of the few pro-Western African leaders), the U.N. is now putting out unofficial feelers aimed toward the military subjugation of anti-Communist South Africa. This feeler was in the form of a study prepared under the auspices of The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. (It might be noted that while this tax exempt

registered with the Secretariat and published by it.

2. No party to any such treaty or international agreement which has not been registered in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article may invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the United Nations.

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B. Make immediate contact with your State Senator and Representative. Press for a legislative hearing on the legality of the actions of Federal agents who have transferred powers of government to foreign interests in violation of the prohibitions of the Constitution.

C. Make immediate contact with your State Senator and Representative. Press for a legislative hearing on the legality of the actions of Federal agents who have transferred powers of government to foreign interests in violation of the prohibitions of the Constitution.

D. Promote the active support of local religious, fraternal, civic, patriotic, veteran, youth, women's organizations for your campaign. Motivate their aid in publicizing and broadcasting information concerning the subversive objectives of the United Nations Organization and the threat which its Charter poses to constitutional government, and State sovereignty, and personal liberty.

E. Write letters and petitions to State officeholders demanding adherence to their oath of office, "to support this Constitution". Generate letters-to-the-editors of local newspapers bringing attention to the "grassroots" repudiation of United Nations one-world government and the public demand for constitutional action to defend rights of person, liberty, and property.

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Chapter VIII—Regional arrangements

Article 52

1. Nothing in the present Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

2. The Members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council.

3. The Security Council shall encourage the development of pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.

4. This Article in no way impairs the application of Articles 34 and 35.

Article 53

1. The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement agencies shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council, with the exception of measures against any enemy state, as defined in paragraph 2 of this Article, provided for pursuant to Article 107 or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the Organization may, on request of the Governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by such a state.

2. The term enemy state as used in paragraph 1 of this Article applies to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory of the present Charter.

Article 54

The Security Council shall at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken or in contemplation under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Chapter IX and Chapter X of the Charter deal with internal affairs of member nations, and their provisions may be invoked by a majority of the members of the General Assembly present and voting. (There is no veto provision in the General Assembly, which is presently dominated by the have-not, emerging nations and weighted heavily against the United States.)

Under these sections, the UN is given authority to enforce domestic policy dealing with equal employment, human rights, economic development, cultural matters and matters relating to health. It is under these sections that many specialized agencies have been set up, and their policies dealing with many domestic matters have been enacted into law in the United States after first having been pronounced by the agencies of the United Nations.

Chapter IX—International economic and social cooperation

Article 55

With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determina-

respect to matters falling within its competence.

4. It may call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, international conferences on matters falling within its competence.

Article 63

1. The Economic and Social Council may enter into agreements with any of the agencies referred to in Article 57, defining the terms on which the agency concerned shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations. Such agreements shall be subject to approval by the General Assembly.

2. It may coordinate the activities of the specialized agencies through consultation with and recommendations to such agencies and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the Members of the United Nations.

Article 64

1. The Economic and Social Council may take appropriate steps to obtain regular reports from the specialized agencies. It may make arrangements with the Members of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies to obtain reports on the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations and to recommendations on matters falling within its competence made by the General Assembly.

2. It may communicate its observations on these reports to the General Assembly.

Article 65

The Economic and Social Council may furnish information to the Security Council and shall assist the Security Council upon its request.

Article 66

1. The Economic and Social Council shall perform such functions as fall within its competence in connection with carrying out of the recommendations of the General Assembly.

2. It may, with the approval of the General Assembly, perform services at the request of Members of the United Nations and at the request of specialized agencies.

3. It shall perform such other functions as are specified elsewhere in the present Charter or as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly.

In this connection we point out that the fact that the year 1968 has been designated by UN resolution, as the International Year for Human Rights.

Under this noble sounding purpose, the resolution proposes to:

1. Abolish all racial discrimination.

2. Abolish right to work laws (in effect) under resolutions adopted by the International Labor Organization.

3. Deal with the Status of women.

4. Urge all governments to review their own laws and policies and bring them into conformity with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the UN.

5. Elimination of apartheid, and all forms of discrimination in education.

6. Use the medium of press, radio, movies and the performing arts in a mass propaganda assault upon any practices not in line with UN pronouncements.

This was set forth in detail by Hon. John R. Rarick, (D. La) on March 20, 1967. (Cong. Record, March 20, 1967, p A1386-89)

In his opening remarks, Rep. Rarick titled his speech "Target Date for Subjugation: 1968."

"Mr. Speaker, many taxpayers, constituents puzzled businessmen and concerned parents are writing inquiries asking why all the emphasis is being placed on 1968 as a must year for forceful compliance with every guideline, edict, and program to regulate our lives, our businesses, our unions, and our children's futures, our manner of worship in

United Nations Plaza, 46 St. New York, N.Y.)

The study, edited and largely written by Amelia C. Leiss, is called *Apartheid and United Nations Collective Measures*, published in March, 1965.

In the foreword to this amazing tome, the editor professes a long history of interest in the United Nations on the part of the Carnegie Foundation.

In the concluding chapter, though professing to recommend no course of action, the author discusses in great detail the naval, air and ground forces estimated to be necessary for the military subjugation of The Republic of South Africa, a stable nation and, incidentally, a dues-paying member of the United Nations. Adding another ironic touch the editor credited Major Sam C. Sarkesian, Department of Social Science, U.S. Military Academy, with assisting on the chapter dealing with military measures.

This brings up a delicate point of order; Should an officer of the United States military forces engage in plans for a military invasion of a friendly nation on behalf of an "unofficial" study group?

The United Nations has not limited its activities to international issues but has insinuated itself even into the internal affairs of sovereign states of the United States. One such incidence was on the occasion of the Selma-to-Montgomery Civil Rights march in the Spring of 1965. An official of the United Nations, Ralph Bunche, participated in the march and the banner of the United Nations was carried at the head of this rag-tag parade which featured many known communists and fellow travelers. Bunche also launched a verbal attack on Alabama and on the governor of Alabama in addressing the mob in front of the Alabama State capitol.

The head of the United Nations was much in evidence in the shaping of the 1964 Civil Rights law. This was purely internal legislative matter, but this did not deter this international group of social architects from intervening.

This thinking is reflected in the Carnegie Endowment study previously referred to. On page 159 of this study the author observes: "Nevertheless the question must be asked: what will be the impact on the capacity of the United Nations to grow and to enhance its authority if it demonstrates that it can not only discuss and pass judgment upon a member's social system but also change it by force?"

The mere voicing of this philosophy is sinister in meaning. But when it is coupled with the avowed aim of the United Nations (i.e. to exercise a sovereignty above that of member states) it becomes more sinister. The early pronouncements and actions of Ambassador Goldberg seem to indicate that he will be more favorable to relinquishing U.S. sovereignty in specific instances, than have been any of his predecessors.

Chapter XVI, including Articles 102 through 105 of the UN Charter, are called "Miscellaneous Provisions."

In these articles the right of the UN to physically come onto or occupy the land territory of a member state, for fulfillment of its purposes is further spelled out.

This, taken together with the rights to intrude into domestic affairs, as granted under Chapter IX and X, and the proposals for the year 1968, will demonstrate to what extent the sovereignty of any local territory, or subdivision, of a member state, may be abridged by UN authority.

Chapter XVI—Miscellaneous provisions

Chapter 102

1. Every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any Member of the United Nations after the present Charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be

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WHEREAS, by agreement with her sister States, the State of _____ is duty-bound to enforce the Constitution of the United States within her borders; and

WHEREAS, as the Legislature of this State has inquired into the question of whether certain purported agreements made by certain Federal agencies created by the Constitution of the United States were within the authority granted by the Constitution of the United States; and

WHEREAS, authority for said purported acts was not granted under the terms of the Constitution of the United States; and

WHEREAS, said agreements purport to abridge rights and liberties of this State and her People without lawful authority;

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF _____, in conformity with the duty of the State of _____ to her People and to her sister States, and in further conformity with the oath of office taken by the governmental officials thereof, that:

1. Those purported treaties and agreements relating to the United Nations Organization, now sometimes referred to as the United Nations, are beyond the authority granted to the agencies purporting to make these treaties and agreements and are, therefore, null, void and of no effect within the jurisdiction of this State, and any attempt to enforce the provisions of any of said treaties or agreements within this State is unlawful.

2. Any person who shall commit an act of violation of the provisions of this statute shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than \$2,000.00 nor more than \$100,000.00, or confined in the State Penitentiary not less than three years nor more than twenty years, or both.

3. Any State officeholder, or any Member of the United States Congress from the State of _____, who shall attempt to violate the provisions of this Act shall, by that attempt, automatically vacate his office, and any citizen of this State may bring quo warranto proceedings, in the county in which said offender last resided or was last known to be, to force the abandonment of any pretext of filling said office by the person so disqualified.

4. Any person aggrieved by a State officeholder or by any other person acting in violation of the within statute shall retain his private action against the offender and all of his aiders, advisors and abettors, jointly and severally, and shall recover triple costs, besides double damages, which no jury, or Court sitting without a jury, shall assess at less than \$2,500.00.

5. Any person convicted of any criminal offense under the provisions of this statute shall be incapable of receiving pardon, and shall be incapable of receiving parole or suspension of sentence of confinement.

6. Any person being a defendant in a civil action brought under the provisions of this statute, who shall have had judgment rendered against him which has become final by the expiration of time for appeal or by final determination of an Appellate Court, shall be denied all exemptions from execution under said judgment.

7. Each Representative of this State in the House of Representatives of the United States and in the Senate of the United States, before his election to office may be certified, shall be sworn in the County of his residence in this State, by Oath or Affirmation, to be bound to support the Constitution of the United States, and for breach of this Oath shall be punished as provided by any or all of the provisions of paragraphs 2 through 6 above.

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